

BREAKING THE DOORS.

AMUSEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE GRIT OF BUCK KILGORE.

Congressman Crisp Leads in the Battle, and Tones Down Speaker's Inter-acting News From Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—[Special.]—There has been a day of excitement and sensation in the house.

The greatest parliamentary battle of the session was fought between the two parties. The democrats came out victorious this afternoon, but the chances are that it is only a temporary victory. The republicans not only have the majority, but they have the machinery and the machinery on their side.

THE FIGHT OPENS.

The fight opened this morning when Reed counted a quorum. It was evident that a quorum was not in the house, but that he had simply counted them in his own mind. There were only fifteen democrats on the floor. Under this count, Reed had the journal read, but the vote, on approving it, disclosed the fact that there was no quorum present, and a call of the house was ordered. This brought the desired quorum, and Reed ordered the clerk to call the roll again on approving the journal.

This was a clear violation of his own rule, and in an instant Judge Crisp was on his feet, and said that, under the rules, the only motions in order were to adjourn or dispense with the call.

Never before had such a suggestion as that of the speaker been made. Reed did not think he would be caught in this usurpation of power, and the words of the Georgian threw him in a position of anger. He blurted out: "But it is high time such a suggestion should be made."

At this Judge Crisp made a little riled himself, and answered firmly:

"The speaker is not the master of this house; he is the servant of the house."

"The gentleman from Georgia need not recommend," retorted the speaker.

"But," said the Georgian warmly, but firmly, "the gentleman from Georgia will always insist upon his rights, and see that no tyrant takes them away from him."

"At this the democrats in the hall applauded. Republicans all over the floor hopped up to interrupt, and some yelled out that the gentleman from Georgia was out of order."

"Not more so than the speaker," coolly replied Judge Crisp.

Again Tom Reed's angry passions arose, and he blurted out Judge Crisp to resume his seat.

"The gentleman from Georgia will do so," replied the judge, smilingly, "but he will always repeat such remarks, whether in the house or out of it."

THE ROLL CALL STOPPED.

Judge Crisp's nerve won the battle. Reed stopped the roll call, which had commenced, and had called on a motion to dispense with the call of the house. As soon as this commenced all the democrats, except Judge Crisp and Mr. O'Connell, who remained to guard duty, commenced to retire from the hall. Reaching the door, they found it locked, and the doorkeepers refused to open it, saying that Speaker Reed had given orders not to let a single democrat get out.

"We will see about that," said Colonel Buck Kilgore, the bravest and most daring of the Texas, as he walked up to the door. He first tried it, but finding it locked, plunged against it with his entire weight, and forced it in his fastenings. Unfortunately, Mr. Dingley, of Maine, a republican, was on the outside, and as the door smashed, it struck him plump in the face. The blood flowed freely from his nose, and the Maine man gathered up his hat and rushed to the cloakroom, to bathe his wounded organ. Somebody said something about first blood for the democrats, and then they filed out through the opening the Texas had forced.

THE DOORS BARRED.

Reed said nothing, but gave orders to have the door barred up. They were repaired, and soon afterwards Congressmen Ames, Cummings and Bankhead appeared to get out. The doorkeeper refused, when Cummings said, commandingly:

"You open that door, or it will again be forced."

The doorkeeper took water, and the door was opened. The democrats this time left the building entirely, and the tyrant speaker, with the aid of all his page boys, could not stir up a quorum to take up the contested election case. Reed was as mad as a hornet. He waited a long time, but being unable to do anything with Judge Crisp on the watch, the house adjourned, and the republicans gave up the fight for the day.

A republican caucus was immediately called and in it Reed discussed various tactical schemes, but his party would not uphold him. They were not as mad as he. Finally the caucus adjourned without doing anything, except to order telegrams sent out to all absent republicans, demanding their immediate return. The fight will again open tomorrow. The republicans seem determined to oust Mr. Yenble and seat the negro, while the democrats are equally determined they shall do nothing of the kind.

HONOR TO AN ALABAMA BOY.

The house has passed the senate bill creating an additional vacancy in the grade of ensign in the navy, and authorizing the president to fill it by the appointment of Richard H. Jackson, of Alabama, a late naval cadet. Mr. Jackson is the young man who distinguished himself in the great storm at Apia, Samoa, by leading the men of the Trenton into the mizzen rigging to form a sail, so as to bear the ship off the reef to which she was surely drifting. Admiral Kimberly highly complimented Mr. Jackson on his bravery in time of such peril, and in a report to Secretary Tracy says that he not only saved the Trenton's crew, but also that of the Vandalla, who would all have been lost had not the Trenton drifted alongside and rescued her men. Mr. Jackson is only twenty-three years old, and was appointed to the naval academy by General Wheeler, of Alabama, graduating in the class of 1887. He was serving out his two years' cruise when the Trenton was lost. At the expiration of his cruise he returned to the naval academy for final graduation, but failed to secure a commission, as when this number in the class was reached, the vacancies were exhausted. He was then given a year's sea pay and an honorable discharge. Mr. Jackson's bill has now passed both houses of congress, and the president will no doubt send in his nomination shortly.

MASSACHUSETTS Democratic Convention.

WORCESTER, Mass., September 18.—The democratic state convention met here today and nominated the following ticket: Governor, William E. Russell, of Cambridge; lieutenant governor, John Corcoran, of Clinton; secretary of state, Elbridge Cushman, of Lake Village; treasurer, William D. Trefrey, of Marblehead; auditor, Edwin L. Musty, of Holyoke; attorney general, Elisha B. Maynard, of Springfield.

WELBORN'S WILLY SCHEMES.

Arrested for Using the Mails for Fraudulent Purposes.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., September 18.—[Special.]—

Charles E. Welborn, of this city, was arrested tonight by a United States deputy marshal on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. He was unable to give bond, and went to jail. The case on which Welborn was arrested was purchasing \$1,800 worth of Jersey cattle from a breeder in Kansas, and giving therefor a mortgage on 3,000 acres of land which he never owned. The deal was carried on by mail.

A complete story of Welborn's operations for the past three years would fill volumes. He carried on his correspondence on letter heads of a company put down as having \$10,000,000 capital, with branch offices in New York, London, Paris and Berlin. The company does not exist. Welborn has been in the habit of buying anything he could get without paying the money for it, and many of his schemes have been gigantic in proportions. When arrested he was in the possession of a large number of letters, and many other articles. Welborn has no legitimate business, but lives by swindling schemes. He has been arrested before on various charges, but always managed to keep out of prison until this time. It will take some time to ascertain the full extent of his operations.

A BOYCOTT PROPOSED

By the Federation of Trades of Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 18.—[Special.]—The Chattanooga Federation of Trades published the following explanatory card in the evening papers today:

To the Merchants and Business Men of Chattanooga, Tenn.: Inasmuch as the trouble of the Typographical Union No. 89 of Chattanooga, Tenn., with the Chattanooga Times and The Evening News, on June 2, 1889, resulted in a boycott of the Times and The News for an advance of wages (per thousand ems), which, after thorough investigation, we believe was legitimate, and inasmuch as the Evening News courteously granted the advance, but The Times refused to do so, and to this time has held to its refusal. Therefore, in pursuance thereof, all local unions and Trades of Chattanooga will not trade with, patronize any merchant or business man who advertises in the Chattanooga Daily Times or The Evening News.

CHATTANOOGA FEDERATION OF TRADES.

The Times, we understand, will contain interviews with leading laboring men, showing that there were not over sixteen members of the federation present when the above notice was drawn up, and that the representative leaders of organized labor will not sustain the action of the federation.

The Times will have all persons connected with the framing and publication of the notice prosecuted for boycott.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION

In the Mississippi Constitutional Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., September 18.—The debate on section 5, of the report of the franchise committee, was exhausted at 8 o'clock p. m., and all the amendments were voted down and the section was adopted by the usual majority.

It reads as follows:

"On the first day of January, A. D. 1890, the following qualifications are added to the foregoing: 'Every qualified elector shall be able to read and write the English language of this state, or he shall be able to understand the same when read to him or give a reasonable interpretation thereof.'"

In order to restrict the struggle between now and 1891 it will be remembered that the committee recommended the adoption of the above law. The following provisions were adopted without discussion:

Electors in municipal elections shall possess all qualifications herein prescribed, and such additional qualifications as may be prescribed by law prior to January 1st, 1891. Elections by people in this state shall be regulated by an ordinance of this constitution.

AN ALLIANCE EXPERIMENT.

To Establish a School Under its Own Control.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 18.—[Special.]—The Federal Alliance here established a school of their own at Moorhead City. The foundation of the first of the buildings was laid this week, and it will speedily be completed. It will accommodate 300 pupils, and other buildings will be erected. The object is to furnish tuition and board at actual cost. The superintendent will buy food at wholesale, and each pupil will pay his exact proportion of the cost. It is calculated that this will not exceed \$5 per month. It is proposed to divide the salaries of the teachers among the scholars in the same way. Agents are now at work among the alliance in various sections of the state. It is the first case in which the alliance has taken hold of educational matters, and for this reason the experiment attracts considerable attention.

Paying Out the Money.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The elements at the treasury in this city are larger today than for many years; in fact, the amount is so large that the officials there were unable to make up the totals. The amount paid out on account of bond purchases alone was \$1,178,000, and in addition to this there were large prepayments of interest on 4s and 6s and heavy payments for silver and on the petition account. Fully \$5,000,000 was paid out in cash over the counter. As a result of this flood of money, the rate for call loans ruled at 3 to 4 per cent, and one month's time loan of \$1,000,000 for one year at 5 per cent.

A Massacre on Caroline Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., September 18.—C. L. Owens, a merchant of Manila, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Gaelic. He says a terrible massacre occurred August 10th, in the town of Pohna, in Caroline Islands. The Spaniards were building a fortress on the side of the town and left in the fort a number of rifles. On August 8th the natives overpowered the guards and attacked the fortress. Thirty-two Spaniards were killed. Several Spanish men-of-war were sent from Manila to quell the disturbance.

The Opelika Terminal.

OPELIKA, Ala., September 18.—[Special.]—The articles of incorporation of the Opelika Terminal railroad with the incorporation of the state at Montgomery. The incorporators are Messrs. W. J. Sanford, S. O. Houston, N. P. Renfro, T. P. Henderson, F. M. Renfro, J. L. Deane, J. L. Cowley, of Opelika, and B. G. Hitt, of Americus, Ga. The road is to run from Anniston, Ala., through Opelika to Fort Andrews, Fla.

Hon. Thomas W. Lamb Nominated.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., September 18.—[Special.]—At the convention of the fourth senatorial district, held at the courthouse today, comprising the counties of Glynn, Camden and Charlton, James Postell, presiding, with Sam C. Atkinson, secretary, Hon. Thomas W. Lamb, was unanimously nominated as the senatorial candidate to represent this district at the next session of the general assembly.

Setting a Family Feud.

VINCENNES, Ind., September 18.—At Sandborn, in this county, the Meur and Blevin families engaged in a bloody riot this morning in which knives, pistols and axes were freely used, and two of the Meurs were fatally hacked with an axe and Rufus Blevin was shot and instantly killed, while two of his brothers were dangerously injured. The riot grew out of a family feud of long standing.

Death of Dion Boucicault.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Dion Boucicault died tonight after a lingering illness.

THE FIGURES SHOW

THAT THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA ARE INCREASING.

FIRST AND SECOND CENSUS DISTRICTS

Show a Heavy Aggregate Increase, and an Almost Uniform Increase in Every County and City.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—[Special.]—The census office today completed the official count of the population of the counties and cities in the first and second Georgia census districts.

It shows up as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.

Ranks	Population 1880	Population 1890	Increase
Barrow	4002	2307	1715
Hartwell	20622	18600	1902
Albany	5424	4729	695
Chattahoochee	1810	1021	1169
Chester	13333	13225	1028
Cobb	22231	20747	1533
Dade	5705	4702	1003
Dawson	5612	5896	2225
Fannin	1289	7245	1474
Floyd	28779	24418	3362
Forrest	11148	10359	589
Franklin	14657	11480	2894
Giles	9067	8386	681
Gordon	12735	11171	1564
Greene	7744	6831	913
Hall	18032	13298	2734
Haralson	13322	9274	4048
Lumpkin	6192	5051	699
Milton	18028	14069	2959
Pickens	11897	10887	1010
Polk	8179	7080	1389
Rock	12968	11029	2974
Talbot	5507	4634	863
Town	4064	3201	863
Union	7448	6831	913
Walker	13217	11096	2121
Walton	6188	5841	347
Whitfield	12889	10887	1010
Total	326487	282299	48110

CITIES.

Cartersville	3160	2067	1193
Dalton	2020	2616	514
Franklin	1800	2071	271
Rome	6900	8871	1973

Increase 15.38 per cent. Increase of cities, 25.42 per cent. Increase of cities, 25.42 per cent.

SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.

Ranks	Population 1880	Population 1890	Increase
Burke	28308	27728	1407
Clarke	10163	11702	2463
Columbia	11341	10405	776
Effingham	5260	5710	450
Glascock	5710	8777	1335
Greene	7685	7725	40
Hancock	17797	16389	1118
Hart	10896	9021	1802
Jefferson	12008	10071	1937
Lincoln	6131	6412	281
Madison	9294	9474	180
Newton	11903	7725	4178
Oglethorpe	16785	12400	1386
Richmond	4510	3405	1085
Talbot	10225	10883	658
Telford	10114	10883	2129
Wilkes	10114	10883	2129
Total	28091	24002	31099

CITIES.

Athens	6827	6999	2528
Augusta	33150	21801	11259
Austa	5143		

Increase 11.17 per cent. Cities—Athens, 41.45 per cent. Augusta, 51.43 per cent.

Maine's Official Figures.

AUGUSTA, Maine, September 18.—Official returns of the vote for governor are as follows: Burleigh, 61,129; Thompson, 52,229; Clark, 2,949; scattering, 550; total, 113,353; Burleigh's plurality, 18,940. There has been no change in the list of senators as published. The next house will stand 110 republicans to forty-one democrats.

A NOISY CROWD.

The Republican State Convention in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 18.—The republican state convention convened this morning, at 9 o'clock. The committee on credentials reported in favor of seating all the Miller delegates. The convention is now discussing this report, and permanent organization has not yet been completed. Miller now has control of the convention, and no doubt his man, ex-Congressman Smith, will be made permanent chairman. The convention is a very noisy body, and works together. Miller and Webster are working together. Miller is the contest for Elliott's seat in congress, and Webster is collector of internal revenue, who succeeded Braxton, who was removed by President Harrison.

After a sharp contest, Miller and Wheeler captured the convention, and made George W. Murray, a negro of Sumter, permanent chairman. Braxton was entirely ignored. The nomination of Murray, Braxton's friends have determined to put him in the field as a candidate for congress against Miller in the only republican district in the state, the seventh. This will surely cause the election of a democrat, and the return of Congressman Elliott. There is a strong disposition to nominate a state ticket, and the question is now being discussed. A platform has not yet been reported by the committee.

PACKING PORK IN NASHVILLE.

One Million Dollars Invested in a Meat Plant.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 18.—[Special.]—A pork-packing company, with \$1,000,000 capital, was organized here today. Negotiations have been pending for some time, and have now taken definite shape. Silverhorn, the great western packer, with a Sioux City, Ia., capitalist, takes \$700,000 of the stock, while Lewis T. Baxter, John Sperry, Spencer Eakin and other Nashville gentlemen take the remaining \$300,000. The plant will be located in West Nashville, and packing houses will be expended in ground, two packing houses, buildings and machinery.

It Was an Awful Crash.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., September 18.—[Special.]—What might have been a very serious accident, held at the courthouse today, comprising the counties of Glynn, Camden and Charlton, James Postell, presiding, with Sam C. Atkinson, secretary, Hon. Thomas W. Lamb, was unanimously nominated as the senatorial candidate to represent this district at the next session of the general assembly.

Dr. Davis Shot.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 18.—[Special.]—Dr. C. D. Davis, of Whiteside, Tenn., general manager of the Elms mines, was shot while in his own yard today by some unknown party. It was done with a rifle of large bore. The ball penetrated the right breast and produced a probably fatal wound. The suspect, a man named Davis, was shot and killed. The shot was fired by a gang of striking miners, who for a few days have been quite boisterous in the vicinity of Whiteside.

THE DEATH SIGNAL.

Premeditated Suicide of Two Lovers in New York City.

NEW YORK, September 18.—About day-break a fair-haired German—a stalwart and handsome-looking man—entered the elevated railroad station. The man paced up and down the platform. After a while a woman's voice was heard to speak a word or two of German from a window overlooking where the man stood. The man nodded and replied loud enough for the gateman to hear him:

"Yes, I have come, Emilie, are you ready?"

The answer from the window was not heard. The man turned on his heel and took something from his pocket. The next moment a shot rang out and the man fell heavily forward on his face. Before the report had died away, the station man, who rushed forward, heard what seemed to be the echo of the shot coming apparently from a window of the house dead man lay. No attention was paid to it, as they were attending to the dead man on the platform. Patrolmen and physicians were hurriedly called out. When they arrived the man was dead. He had shot himself through the temple. While the officers were examining the clothing and effects of the suicide, a messenger rushed into the station house and cried out that a person had shot himself in a back street. The keeper of the Germania cafe there had found Emilie Rossi, an actress, who boarded in the house, dead, shot through the heart. One window of her room overlooked the south end of the uptown platform, the one which the gateman had seen opened previously, and from which the sound of the second shot was heard. Behind lace curtains a woman had sat waiting for the trusting death signal. It had come, and at the signal "Ready," the man fell dead under the window, and she shot herself to the heart within. There lay three visiting cards with farewell messages over the name of "Emilie Rossi." It seemed a plain case that they had prearranged their suicides.

ASKING FOR REINSTATEMENT.

The New York Central Strikers Resolving the Superintendent's Office.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 18.—Superintendent Bissell and Assistant Superintendent Hamilton have been besieged all day by the strikers, all of whom are anxious to have their applications for reinstatement on file. Occasionally a man has been put to work, but Superintendent Bissell says there is no room for any large number of men, especially at this season of the year. The volume of freight traffic, however, will begin to materially increase next month, when a majority of the men will be taken back. Many new hands are employed on the road in this vicinity who came from the west, and what is known as "tramp" workmen, who have been removed, and that work is being done by the strikers. The strikers are not to be taken back. Many new hands are employed on the road in this vicinity who came from the west, and what is known as "tramp" workmen, who have been removed, and that work is being done by the strikers. The strikers are not to be taken back. Many new hands are employed on the road in this vicinity who came from the west, and what is known as "tramp" workmen, who have been removed, and that work is being done by the strikers.

THE TWO WOMEN WON.

They Obstructed the New Railroad at the Cut.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 18.—[Special.]—A telegram from Fayetteville, Tenn., announces that the obstructions that have been protected by an armed guard in Brown's road, on the Decatur, Chickasaw and New Orleans road, have been removed, and that work is now proceeding. This cut has been obstructed for over a month by a man named Brady, who claimed to be a member of the grand jury of the county. He purchased two acres of ground at the cut and when the company fore up the road he replaced. His guard was arrested, but his wife and daughter came to the rescue, and prevented the railroad men from going to work. Legal proceedings were resorted to, but the strikers promised to drag along in the courts, a compromise was made, as a subscription of \$30,000 from Bedford county and \$100,000 from Lincoln county had been raised, and the road was to be built on to Gallatin or Nashville, it has not been determined which.

ROCKEFELLER'S GENEROSITY.

He Gives \$1,000,000 More to the Chicago University.

CHICAGO, September 18.—A pledge of \$1,000,000 to the university of Chicago was conveyed to the trustees of the institution today in a letter from John D. Rockefeller, who has already given to the university \$600,000.

The magnificent proffer was promptly accepted by the board and a committee appointed to arrange for the use of the money. Mr. Rockefeller stipulates that \$300,000 of the amount shall be used for non-professional graduate instruction fellowships, \$100,000 for theological instruction, the divinity school, and \$100,000 for the construction of divinity buildings. Except the last named \$100,000, the \$1,000,000 principal is to remain intact, the income alone to be expended. The present Baptist theological seminary is to be made a part of the university and seminary buildings at Morgan park, to be utilized as an academy.

Atlanta to Selma.

SELMA, Ala., September 18.—[Special.]—The re-laying of the Atlanta and Selma railroad, begun at Atlanta about the middle of last June, reached here today, and the surveying outfit is camped near the suburbs of the city, and will determine upon a route into the corporate limits tomorrow. The survey places the distance between the two cities at 200 miles, and divides a large section of country lying between the Atlanta and West Point, and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railways.

Farmers in the Chamber.

RICHMOND, Va., September 18.—[Special.]—The chamber of commerce tonight decided to call a convention of merchants and farmers to meet in this city some time in November, to consider matters relating to the railway service of Virginia. It is proposed to try and agree upon the form of a bill to be presented to the legislature making many changes in the railroad laws. It was also decided to elect at least one well known farmer in each county an honorary member of the chamber, in order to increase the usefulness of that organization.

The Crop Coming in Early.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 18.—[Special.]—The cotton receipts here will be the greatest on record in September. There is no doubt the season's crop will be harvested by the end of the month, and the main trouble will be securing enough hands to pick it. Though there are no complaints of a scarcity of labor, yet there is not enough of it to keep up with a crop so rapidly opening.

Will Likely Be Lynched.

GALVESTON, Tex., September 18.—[Special.]—B. L. Cummins was arrested here today on a charge of assault upon his own daughter in Cass county. He had succeeded in escaping from the enraged people of that county, and was on his way to Memphis when arrested. He acknowledged his identity. He will likely be lynched.

BALFOUR'S HAND

Laid Heavily on Ireland Once Again.

ARREST OF DILLON AND O'BRIEN.

There Is Great Indignation Throughout Ireland on Account of the Outrage—Cause of the Arrests.

DUBLIN, September 18.—Mr. John Dillon was arrested this morning, at his residence near this city. He was conveyed on a special train to Tipperary, accompanied by a large military escort. Mr. William O'Brien was arrested at Glengarriff and taken to Cork. Warrents have been issued for the arrest of Messrs. Sheehy and Condon, members of the house of commons, Patrick O'Brien and Rev. David Humphreys, of Tipperary. The charges on which Mr. Dillon was arrested are conspiracy and inciting tenants on the Smith-Barry's estate not to pay rents.

Mr. Dillon was not arrested at his home, as stated, but at the residence of his uncle, whom he was visiting, at Ballybrack. The special train made only a brief stop in Dublin, and proceeded to Tipperary, the tenants of which town he is charged with having incited by his speech to refuse payment of rent to their landlord, Smith Barry.

The arrest of William O'Brien was made at Glengarriff hotel. Mrs. O'Brien was present at the time. The charges against Mr. O'Brien are similar to those against Mr. Dillon. In addition to those already mentioned

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MACON, Ga. Next Monday
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ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 19, 1890.

The Fifth Congressional District.
 In the communication which he printed yesterday from Mr. George S. Thomas, we find the following remarks:

Your reporter will remember that I told him that, in my opinion, the chances for the success of any good republican who could command the confidence and respect of the voters, and at the same time secure the earnest, active and substantial support of the leaders and managers of the party machinery in this district, seemed unusually bright and favorable in this campaign.

Now, although the construction of the foregoing is somewhat muddled, being intended, as it seems, to take the reader's breath away, it is somewhat interesting. In spite of the muddle, Mr. Thomas's meaning is not to be mistaken. He is of the opinion that if the right kind of a republican is nominated in this district his chances of success will be very bright and favorable.

The only interpretation that can be put on these remarks is that Mr. Thomas believes that there is enough trouble and dissatisfaction among the democrats of this district to induce many democratic voters to support the republican candidate. This is the inference to be drawn from the paragraph which we have quoted; but if Mr. Thomas and his friends have any idea that democrats can be found who will vote for the republican candidate, they will find themselves grievously disappointed when the votes are counted.

We have heard it hinted that there are some tremendous charges hanging over the head of Colonel Livingston, the democratic candidate, and the republicans seem to be waiting for an explosion. The whole trouble seems to be that there are a few democrats who do not admire Colonel Livingston. He is an active and an aggressive man, and such a man is bound to make enemies as he goes along. Fortunately, however, enemies made in this way do not amount to a row of pins. This has been our observation and experience.

Colonel Livingston is now the democratic candidate for congress in this district. He won the nomination after a heated contest in a perfectly fair and legitimate way. He broke down all opposition, was left in the field a victor and was unanimously nominated. There can be no doubt that he is the choice of an overwhelming majority of the democratic voters of the district. The contest that he made was perfectly fair and open. He met his opponent on the stump, and he demonstrated that he was fully the equal of Judge Stewart in debate. If there were any charges hanging over him, the proper place to make them was in the contest before the primaries. By his attitude and position he invited criticism from all quarters. He made a vigorous and a winning campaign, and no charges were brought against him and no attack made on his personal character.

The tendency to bring forward vague charges at this time is less an attack on Colonel Livingston than on the democrats who have made him their standard bearer. When he was making the campaign for the nomination he represented only himself and his worthy ambition to represent this district in congress. He made a successful campaign, and, having won the nomination fairly and squarely, he now represents the democratic party. The campaign that he made was not a hasty one. On the contrary, it was as thorough and as complete as it could possibly be. He appeared at all the prominent points in the district, and was heard by every democratic voter who took an interest in the contest. There was plenty of time and ample opportunity for his opponents to bring forward the charges of which we now hear vague intimations. Having failed to make them when they had the opportunity, those who now come forward with insinuations are merely trying to damage the democratic party. It is the party, and not Colonel Livingston, that is on trial in this district, and it is the pledged duty of those who believe in the party to give its candidate their hearty and enthusiastic support.

After a personal conference with Colonel Livingston, THE CONSTITUTION is satisfied that he is not a candidate for United States senator, and that he will not be. It is true that he refused to sign a letter announcing that he would not be a candidate, which overzealous friends of Governor Gordon tried to drag out of him; but any man of spirit would have acted just as he did.

From the very first, Colonel Livingston has said to his friends that he was not and would not be a candidate for senator, but that he would not be driven into making an announcement of the fact by men who were striving to force it from him in order to carry out their personal ends. To bring a pressure to

bear on a democratic nominee to compel him to support any man or men, or accept the alternative of opposition, is not only undemocratic, but outrageous. It is not only carrying political intrigue to a vicious extreme, but it is introducing into politics a system of personalism that is more in keeping with republican politics than with democratic methods.

The great principle on which the democratic party is based, and which has given it such power and influence in the land, is expressed in its motto: "Measures, not men." This fact should be borne steadily in mind by all democrats.

Democratic Harmony.
 It should be the desire of every good citizen in this state to maintain democratic harmony. It is the salvation of our people, and the only safety of our institutions. If the democratic party becomes demoralized and indifferent, we will drift into evils that the reconstruction period will be mild compared to what will follow. We have only to call attention to the animus that moves the republicans in proposed measures before congress at the present session intended to embarrass and humiliate our people to give us ground to warn our people against any division in our ranks. To interfere or attempt to subvert a regular democratic nomination unless there is fraud and corruption in it, is to weaken and ruin the party. To make unnecessary and unreasonable demands of a good man because he will not commit himself on an election in which it is his sworn duty to exercise his best judgment for his people or when called on to vote, is undemocratic, unjust and wrong. We are led to make this comment on account of the recent action of a meeting of citizens in DeKalb county, who appointed a committee to wait on Colonel C. T. Zachry, the democratic nominee of the thirty-fourth senatorial district, charged with the duty to ascertain whom he intended to vote for United States senator.

We have waited to hear about this matter, but have been unable to ascertain what has been done. Colonel Zachry tells this committee that he will not say, or that he will not vote for the choice of that committee. Are we to understand that it is their purpose to put a candidate in the field if Colonel Zachry's answer does not suit this committee, or is it an empty threat to try and make him commit himself? In either event it is a great wrong on the democratic party, because he is the nominee of the party. We do not know Colonel Zachry's mind on the subject of senator; we have heard no expression of opinion from him. We do know that he is one of the truest men in the state. There is not a more gallant man in any state. When his people needed his services in the field he was found in the front rank, and was among the first to get there. His gallantry received the commendation of General Lee. He is a man of integrity and great firmness, and that he will do what he thinks is right no man will deny who knows him.

What we protest against is the effort to commit him on anything when the convention that nominated him did not deem it necessary or proper. We wish to call attention to these facts, and warn our people that such precedents are dangerous.

Mr. Blaine Once More.
 Mr. Blaine is still on deck, and still continues to fight for his celebrated reciprocity attachment to the tariff bill, which, being tersely interpreted, means high protection for eastern manufacturers, and free trade for western producers. It is a scheme which, to use the expressive phrase of the Florida fisherman, "Ketches 'em a-comin' an' a-gwine," providing tight-fitting collars for the lead horse, and very loose harness for the off mule.

To show that he is not weary in well-doing, Mr. Blaine has written another letter, which he has addressed to Editor Clapp, of the Boston Journal, selecting him, it would appear, because, as his name indicates, he is more or less a son of thunder in high protection circles. In this letter Mr. Blaine points out the fact that New England is to receive in the new tariff the amplest protection for every manufacturing industry within her borders, both great and small, and he says that, in his judgment, it will be both inexpedient and injurious for representatives to disregard a measure which will promote western interests.

He then goes on to remark that he has recently received a letter from Mr. Imbs, of St. Louis, a leading miller of the west and president of the recent millers' convention at Minneapolis, in which he says that late advices from Cuba state that the duties now collected on American flour are at a higher rate than was at first supposed to be the case. Commenting on this, the secretary of state remarks that with reciprocity the west can annually sell many hundred thousand barrels of flour in Cuba and Porto Rico, with a large mass of other agricultural products, but that without reciprocity she will be driven more and more from those markets. Mr. Blaine then goes on to say:

Giving the fullest protection to all eastern interests, as the proposed tariff bill does, surely no man of good judgment, certainly no protectionist of wise forecast, wishes to expose a western interest to serious injury, especially when it is manifestly easy to protect it, and promote it manifestly easy because, at this very time, the boards of trade, the chambers of commerce and the public opinion in Havana are demanding reciprocal trade with the United States. I select Cuba and Porto Rico for examples because in certain quarters it has been said that while we might secure reciprocity with some little countries in South America, we could do nothing with the Spanish islands. Let us at least give the Spanish islands an opportunity to speak for themselves.

Certain wise men ask: How can we sell farm products in South America when the same things are produced there? Cereals are undoubtedly grown in the southernmost parts of South America, but the wise men will remember that cereals and sugar do not grow in the same soil, and that the sugar countries of South and Central America and the West India islands contain 40,000,000 of people who import the largest part of their breadstuffs. Indeed, the largest part of the sugar product of Latin America is at our doors, and we can greatly enlarge our exchanges here if con-

gress will give us the opportunity for reciprocal trade. Another class observe that they want time to study the system. To this I might reply that the best method of studying a system is to observe its practical workings. While studying the abstract and refusing to take any object lessons, those gentlemen propose to open our market to Latin American products free of all charge, without asking Latin America to give us the same freedom in their markets. The object lesson immediately before us is the treatment of the sugar question. Shall we make Latin America a gift of that trade? When we have studied that lesson properly we will be prepared for the second.

The war proposition of all is put forth by those who say, "Let us put sugar on the free list now and next year we will take up the subject of reciprocity." They will take up the subject, it is to make sugar free this year without condition, and next year to ask Spain if she will not kindly consent to grant us reciprocal trade. Holding the complete vantage ground themselves, the proposed policy transfers the advantage to Spain. Instead of granting a favor to Spain today, we are to ask her for a favor tomorrow. Those who take this ground belong to that class of careful guardians of property who prepare a very strong lock for the stable after the horse is gone.

I do not mean in anything I have said to imply that reciprocity is only a western interest. As I remarked in a note to Senator Frye, it will prove beneficial and profitable both to the farm and the shop. What, for instance, could be more natural for just than in giving a free market some of the United States to hide from the Argentine republic. We should ask the Argentine republic to give us a better market than we now have for the products of leather from the United States. The many forms in which our business interests will be promoted by reciprocity cannot be known until the active commercial men of the United States have developed those forms by investigation and experience. We should not realize the full benefit of the policy in a day or a year; but shall we, therefore, throw away countless millions of trade, in addition to the sixty millions we have already thrown away, and the ignore the policy, without trial, that the system won't work?

It will be observed that Mr. Blaine is very much in earnest in this business. He has heard the news from the west. He has heard how the farmers, who have nothing to protect, and on whom the tariff tax finally falls, are moving away from the republican ideas that have their nidus and breeding place in the east. In this, Mr. Blaine seems to be a good deal smarter than the rest of the republican leaders, but he will have to be even smarter than he is to deceive the western farmers with his reciprocity scheme after the alliance gets through with its educational work.

Nevertheless, the scheme, viewed merely as a political makeshift, is a very beautiful one. It will take a proud place among the curious fungi of a highly fertilized mind. Mr. Blaine's idea is that if the republican party can provide a high-protection crutch for the manufacturers of the east and a free-trade crutch for the farmers of the west, the republican party can manage to hobble along for another year or two. Meanwhile, there are other republican brethren who are not to be convinced, and among them may be found Speaker Tom Reed and his tremendous belly-band.

In the midst of the hurly-burly it should be borne in mind that Kennedy and Quay know each other intimately. Kennedy says that Quay is a branded felon, and Quay says that Kennedy is a blackguard and a loafer. These Christmas greetings belong to the charming era of republican reform.

PERHAPS QUAY would confess if a mutual loan insurance agent were turned in on him.

THERE IS NO DOUBT that Editor Halstead has outlived county journalism in Brooklyn. He has traced it up and given it backbone, as it were.

A BOSTON WOMAN writes us that "Mr. Oscar Pay Adams, who wrote the 'Mannerless Sex,' is a little bit of a fellow who would wear petticoats if he were man enough." Now, we do hope these people will carry on their war in their own papers.

IT IS SAID that John Sherman is preparing to let the Canadian reciprocity to his little presidential boom. John has been in this race so long that his boom has a caved-in and weather-beaten appearance.

THE TIN COLONEL, who edits The New York Mail and Express with the butt end of his pocketbook, seems to be somewhat dilatory in getting up his army of 1,000,000 men. This army ought to be on the move now.

EDITOR WATERBORN is going to talk to the southern editors in Atlanta next month. There are a good many things Editor Waterborn can tell the brethren that would startle them. Atlanta will try and make the occasion a love feast, and all the editors are cordially invited.

BABY MCKEE has been so much in society lately that he is said to be turning gray. High life doesn't suit western babies.

AN EDITORIAL AMBLE.
 The front page of The LaGrange Graphic is always interesting. Whether the reader is in search of love, agriculture or politics, he will always find it there.

The fall season brings with it a rise in the editor's pocket. The first thing that the blue alliance does when he sells his cotton is to make a treasury of his home editor.

The Jackson Argus sings the song of the season thus:
 The autumn leaves begin to fall,
 The daisy gets the pick;
 And at the house of colored people
 For cotton is to pick.

Of course such a domestic-minded editor is a man of peace, as evidenced by a sensible paragraph in another column, in which he says:
 We have no time, nor place, nor occasion for division of sentiment or division of interest among the people of Georgia. Let every man, forgetting himself, remember the state; every man build up himself, by building up the state; every man honor himself by honoring the state; every man protect himself by protecting the state; every man be a citizen; every man be a patriot; every man be a man of the whole state, presenting the perfect citizen and an ideal, prosperous and happy people.

Editor Underwood has renewed the crusade against dogs. He invested recently in a pet lamb, which explains why he is crying out so vigorously for "protection." Commenting on this new movement, The Albany News says:
 The yaller dog is an unknown quantity in Georgia politics, and members of the legislature will not tread on his tail if they can avoid it.

MINOR FACTS FROM ABROAD.
 "A charming story is told by a reviewer in The States Observer to illustrate Darwin's freedom from scientific bigotry. Having been told that music had an influence on plants, he procured somebody to play a bassoon for several days close to some growing beans.

"The artist 'Fin de Siecle' seemed to me that the original is not quite so flushed as that." "Not so flushed? The original?" "Yes, your uncle, you know." "That's not my uncle. That's a sunset."

A correspondent of The Times has found in a secret drawer of an old desk a tooth and a brass nail, with a manuscript certifying the former to be from the jaw and the latter from the coffin lid of John Hampden. The possessor very rightly offers to restore the relics to their proper place.

In his amusing "Between the Whiffs," Mr. Henry Herman says that the following appeared on a show card in a shop window at Paris: "If you will picture after photographs you can yourself for 5 francs taken before, and your wife for 3 francs painted here, with all over."

—Wolves do not often venture near French villages in the summer. Nevertheless, a wolf has appeared at a hamlet called Trignance, and has attacked a pony. Furthermore, it is said that the wolf was suffering from hydrophobia. In that district, at least, if in no other, the ancient office of the "houveur" cannot be regarded as altogether a sinecure.

Certain noble French families have come down in the world sadly. Here is a list given by The Daily News of some of the positions occupied by members of nobility: "Gamekeeper, carpenter, apprentice, house-painter, cab-driver, miller's assistant, inn-keeper, conductor of omnibuses, box-keeper at a theatre, gas man, of an omnibus, maker of mouse-traps, chorus singer at the opera, and woodman." The republic is, indeed, reversioned on the old noblesse.

The suitors of Zanfir, is (says a correspondent) a young man of thirty-seven, and is one of the fifty-seven children of his father. His brothers and sisters have now all died, with the exception of five. Zanfir is a very rich man, and the pride of birth not admitting of their marriage with any but those of their own rank. The suitors are possessed of much intelligence, but he lacks the tact of his brother, Sayed Bargash. He is young in years, but already he looks a little aged and much careworn. In Sayed Bargash's reign he had a very large fortune, but he has lost it all, and is now allowed of \$50, and has besides several restrictions placed upon his mode of life.

TOPICS OF THE STATE PRESS.

From the LaGrange, Ga., Graphic.
 The juicy sugar cane is now being sold, and the market is almost as happy as in watermelon time. Five cents a stalk.

From the Acworth, Ga., Post.
 We had a nice time at the tabernacle meetings. Time passed off as fast as birds flying in the air.

From the Milledgeville, Ga., Recorder.
 On Thursday week before last, Mr. J. S. Traynham presented us two large twin potatoes, and on the following Thursday Miss wife presented him with five twin girl babies. Good luck to the twins.

From the Fairburn, Ga., News.
 Our syrup mills are making sorghum, or rather the people are, and we think some one might give the people a candy pulling when the syrup is made.

From the Albany, Ga., News.
 We can stand the widest trousers;
 Of the widest, widest stripe;
 With the widest, widest stripe;
 But it's mighty hard to tolerate
 The dude who wears a pipe.

From the Dalton, Ga., Times.
 Miss Lettie Dudley is the recipient of a pair of canny birds, that were sent her by a friend from Texas. Miss Lettie prides them highly and has named them Willie and Mary.

From the Milledgeville, Ga., Recorder.
 Sambo is having a fine time just now. Possums are ripe and taters too, so Sambo just toots his horn and off to the woods with "Rip," "Ring," "Strip" and "String," and comes in just before the sun goes down with a big sunflower. "Oh, happy servant he, while in such pasture found."

From the Jackson, Ga., Argus.
 We learn that we can now get our cotton ginned for the small sum of \$1 per bale. Perhaps competition will in some future day, bring the ginning of cotton down so low that we can get our cotton ginned for free.

From the Athens, Ga., Ledger.
 A little negro brought into town a rather queer looking bird which he said was caught on the Tanyard branch. The fowl was about the size of a chicken, and of a dark color, and weighed about a pound. It is supposed to be a sea fowl. No one had ever seen anything like it before. It was caught by breaking its wing with a stick.

From the Dalton, Ga., Era.
 Henry's Nigger, Rev. J. T. Adams, succeeded in catching another wildcat and a coon last Saturday evening on Fatsligger creek. The cat was the seventh cat Mr. Adams has caught this year. He thinks this last one is the mummy cat that has played such havoc among his fowls, and says he can sleep easier now.

From the Dawson, Ga., News.
 Monday morning more than fifty wagons came to the city and carried off loads of cotton pickers. Some of the wagons came as early in the morning as 2 o'clock, in order that the fields might be reached and the pickers put to work by daylight. Most of these cotton pickers were women and children. But few men go to the cotton fields, because they prefer to work at the factories and with the contractors. The cotton pickers carried off Monday morning must have exceeded three hundred. They receive from 50 to 70 cents per hundred.

THE NEWS OF THE STATE.
 —Mr. Farlow, of Butts, has sold his farm of 130 acres for \$5,000.
 —Jackson's fall trade is growing livelier.
 —A good academy will be built at Cedar creek church in Wilcox county.

—Mr. W. E. Rurch has sold his interest in the single and an Abolisher at that salient.
 —King, his partner.

—Mr. J. R. Monroe has begun work on a \$5,000 residence in Abbeville.

—Laurens county has produced sufficient corn this year to meet the needs of all her citizens.

—A negro in Dodge county ripped open his wife's side with a razor, and she is not expected to live.

—The Gordon county colt show will come off on Thursday, October 10th.

—Real estate in Butler is still advancing.

—Mrs. Ann Frances Felder died in Perry on the 7th in the eighty-eighth year of her age. She was the oldest inhabitant of Perry. She was forty-eight years a wife and twenty-three years a widow. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church seventy years.

—Henry Ward Beecher, colored, shot and instantly killed John McDowell, colored, at Varn and Watt's still, in Coffee county, on Saturday last. The murder is still at large, and it is claimed to be a justifiable homicide.

—A man named Holland living near Dew's mill, Gordon county, was thrown from a mule while on his way to the mill on Tuesday last week, and died from his injuries on the following day. He was about thirty-five years old, and leaves a wife and several children.

—The colored Baptist Association took place in Butler last Saturday and Sunday. The largest attendance was on Sunday. The association has been in session several years.

—Uncle Johnny Neal, eighty-six years old, died at his home about six miles from Calhoun on Monday last. Mr. Neal was from the oldest citizen of Gordon county, and during his long life has held the highest respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was one of the most prosperous farmers of the county.

—A young man named Kin Giddens went to the home of Mr. Sulpe in Coffee county, who was intoxicated, and behaved so badly that Mr. Sulpe stabbed him in the right side. The wound is serious.

—The Willacoochee News reports that George Giddens, of Barren county, criticizes the assassin of his step-daughter. He fled from home and is now armed and defying arrest.

—There is a mule down in Coffee county that has been running wild for several months and still defies arrest. He has been driven into a lot, but he will not let anybody come near him. When a person approaches with a halter, the rambunctious animal stands on his fore feet and circles his hind feet around the horizon with the rapidity of a cyclone.

Pat Walslow's Preference.
 From The Washington Post.
 Hon. Patrick Walslow, whose treacherous part directs the course of The Augusta, Ga., Chronicle, has for twenty-eight years devoted his time and talents to the upbuilding of that paper. A sturdy democrat never broken, yet his political principles have separated him somewhat from the mass of his party in Georgia. He is a gentleman of the old school, candid, independent and true, with the confidence of his constituents. At the Metropolitan last night he said:
 "I am very sure that no sort of combination can be effected to beat Governor Gordon in his race for the United States senate. His popularity is too deeply rooted to be overthrown by any clique or faction, and the slight opposition that may have been manifested will be futile."

"Whom do you favor as the party leaders in 1892?"
 "Hill and Gray. Their nomination means democratic triumph in New York, Indiana, New Jersey, Connecticut and West Virginia, with a solid south, assures success. I am a practical

politician, and believe in nominating a ticket to win. Mr. Cleveland is greatly liked in the south, and all over our section the feeling in favor of him would be very bad politics on our part should he be chosen, but in voicing such an opinion I am aware that I represent a decidedly minority sentiment."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

West End's City Council and Schools.
 EDITOR CONSTITUTION: In your issue of last Sunday, a correspondent, under the head of 'West End Notes,' bestows considerable praise on the mayor and council for the work accomplished in West End this year. Although this compliment came from one of their own number, all that was said of them in that article was deserving, and even more, and the people out there generally appreciate their good work. It may be true however, that the street committee from ingenuity has made some mistakes, but their good works so largely overbalance their errors that the latter should be overlooked.

In revising my batch of items I was in regard to West End academy. He says: "There are 180 pupils in the school this year." Last year there were 207 pupils enrolled. In fact, the number is more than half that number are in attendance this year. There has been no decrease of the number of children of proper school ages—in fact, there are more now in West End than ever before. Why this falling off? The seating capacity of the school is now being doubled to that of its former size, at the enormous expense to the taxpayers of the town of between \$4,000 and \$5,000. Three private schools have sprung up in various localities around the academy that are patronized by liberal patrons, and a large number of the former pupils of the academy are attending the various schools in Atlanta. Every one seems to be in the academy, and women are at a broad and liberal course had been adopted and pursued.

A revision of the board is badly needed. Broad-minded and liberal men, who are interested in the schools as trustees, should be selected. The matter of school books should rest wholly upon the shoulders of the board, and not be made the interest of any member of the board to the injury of the school and disadvantage to the pupils.

West End academy has no better friend in West End than I, nor is there a man who wishes it greater success. All my interests are there, as sure as the narrow side-bound policy pursued in the past is continued in regard to the actions of the board of trustees, the school will go down and hang my head and heart to state them, I would be content to do my duty as a citizen, taxpayer and stockholder in the academy. J. C. DANIEL.

A Lost Brother.
 BECON, Fannin county, Tex., September 18.—Editor Constitution:—Will you please allow me a little space in your most valuable paper through which I will make inquiry for a lost brother whom I have not heard from for five years. When last heard from was at Denison, Tex. His name is Joseph Simpson, son of J. H. and S. A. Simpson, age twenty-five years. Any one knowing of his whereabouts will confer quite a favor in letting me know through the columns of this paper, or by writing me at the above named place.

R. D. PHILIP, M. D.

The Chicken Was an Ester.
 From The LaGrange, Ga., Graphic.
 One of our chicken cranks, who believes in good breeds, killed a six-months-old black Langshan cockerel, on Saturday last, that was nearly if not quite as large as a turkey. It weighed exactly six pounds, measured from tip of wings, and when dressed, twenty-three inches, and was sixteen and one-half inches high. The chicken was just getting into good growing trim, and would have been a whopper if left alone. But it could not be as much as a pig, and the short corn crop shortened that chicken's life.

A Bad Game for the Young.
 From The Westborough Times.
 Aunt Alvira Hockeek—Ain't I, I'm afeard this 'ere tennis game ain't no good thing for the young.

Uncle Adonijah Hockeek—Doe tell, Alvira! What makes y' afeard on't?
 Aunt Alvira Hockeek—Wall, er I was passin' 'round this afternoon I hearn one on 'em say 'wheer' 'twixt, with one tip of wings, and when dressed, twenty-three inches, and was sixteen and one-half inches high. The chicken was just getting into good growing trim, and would have been a whopper if left alone. But it could not be as much as a pig, and the short corn crop shortened that chicken's life.

Why Mr. Cooke Is Enthusiastic.
 From The Dawson, Ga., News.
 Mr. J. P. Cooke, in digging a well for his new limekiln on the Columbus Southern, struck a heavy vein of iron ore. The state chemist has been sent for to thoroughly examine the strata. Mr. Cooke is quite enthusiastic over his unexpected find and says it will pay him far better than the money which he also expects to realize handsomely from.

Alarm at Larchmont.
 From The Epoch.
 Miss Bunting—Look, look, Mr. Pelham! There seems to be some trouble over there at the Larchmont club. Men are yelling from the shore, and pointing an Abolisher at that salient.

Mr. Pelham—Oh, that's nothing! It's the water supply boat, and they're afraid it's going to land.

Didn't Propose.
 From The New York Weekly.
 Tom—So you did not propose to that dear girl last night, as you intended to. Ah, my friend, I am afraid you were not fired by the divine spark of love.

Dick—No; I was fired by her father.

Had Enough of It.
 From The Lawrence American.
 Tompkins—I see that by your mother-in-law's will nothing is left you. Are you going to fight it? "Well, no, sir; I fought her will too tight when she was alive!"

The Desired Result.
 From The Journal Amusement.
 "Well, is your visit to the seaside having the desired effect, madame?"
 "Yes, doctor, one of my daughters has already become engaged."

The Woe of Royalty.
 From The Boston Herald.
 Valet—At the blacksmith's, your imperial highness. A rivet was found loose this morning.

American Hind Binders.
 From The Indianapolis News.
 "Patriotic sentiment is largely in the air, and a more dangerous appeal to an extra-judicial power, which is no more nor less than organized mob law. It should be utterly stamped out of existence."

An Indiana Joke.
 From The Louisville Courier-Journal.
 The whole country is in a broad grin over the demand of the Indiana republicans that elections should be honest. Colonel Dudley must have put that in.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.
 CHANDLER—Ex-Secretary of the Navy and Senator W. E. Chandler, who resides at Concord, N. H., is reported to be a chronic invalid.

WARD—Miss Alice Ward, of Concord, is the champion woman swimmer of the world, and at present holds the medal, which she has won for the fifth time.

BAKER—Mrs. Nancy Baker, of Westfield, N. J., the mother of Mrs. Jessie Fowler, of Plainfield, N. J., has just celebrated her one hundredth birthday. She has lived all her 100 years within forty miles of the ocean and yet has never seen the sea.

BAKES—E. T. Barnum, in his old age, is turning his attention to religious matters. He has just come out of a discussion in Bridgeport with a Methodist clergyman on the proper mode of keeping Sunday. Mr. Barnum says the person had no case at all, and he "knocked him out on the first round."

OLIVER OPTIC—Mr. William T. Adams (Oliver Optic) has arrived home in Dorchester, Mass., after a pleasant summer spent in Europe.

CLARK—Rose Elizabeth Cleveland has prepared an article upon Florida as a pleasure resort, a health resort, for the October number of Lippincott's Magazine.

MCLEOD—The salary of President McLeod, of the Philadelphia and Reading, has been increased to \$40,000 a year, which, excepting Mr. Depew, who gets \$50,000, makes him the largest salaried railway officer in the country.

CURT—Mrs. Curt, widow of the inventor of the revolver, has several millions of money, and lives in the handsomest residence in Hartford, Conn. She has out of her own resources erected a handsome Episcopal church near her home.

COLONEL W. L. PEEK

REPLIES TO THE RECENT LETTER OF GOVERNOR GORDON.

And Reiterates His Opposition to the Candidacy of the Governor for the Senate—Opposed to the Subtreasury Bill.

CONYERS, Ga., September 18.—Editor Constitution: In reply to the card of Governor Gordon published in your issue of the 10th inst., I will say, that it was never my intention to misrepresent any man. I always deem it best to deal in facts, and we will let those matters be settled by the jury that the government tried us before in Rockdale. Let the governor state what he did say, and we are willing to let the jury, as he calls it, try the case as to phraseology and meaning by the evidence as taken down. If the verdict of the jury does not sustain the charges, then we will make it conform to the verdict.

I have always fought for Governor Gordon's political success in this country heretofore, and had no truer friend in the state than myself, or stronger advocate, until he declared himself opposed to the measure through which the farmers are struggling for relief. I have never uttered a word against Governor Gordon's fair name. I have said, and I reiterate it, that I have opposed him for senator

THEY ARE FOR GORDON.

AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE TO BE PUT OUT IN ROCKDALE.

The Meeting Yesterday at Conyers so De- cided Judge A. C. McCalla Will Likely Be the Man.

CONYERS, Ga., September 18.—[Special.]— The die is cast! An independent candidate will be run in Rockdale county.

He will be pledged to vote for General Gordon for the United States senate, and upon issue the fight will be made to the finish. The republicans—the negroes, that is, for not half a dozen white men in Rockdale are republicans in local politics—hold a meeting next Friday, September 20th.

Encouraged by the division amongst the white people, it is generally expected that the negroes will put a candidate of their own in the race and work to win. Either this, or they will endorse the independent candidate. The determination to run an independent candidate was formally expressed, and a method of procedure adopted at a meeting held here in the courthouse today.

This is the call under which the meeting was held:

NOTICE TO VOTERS. Every voter who opposes boycotting, and is opposed to the subscription scheme and in favor of General John B. Gordon for the United States senate, is requested to meet at the courthouse at 11 o'clock on Thursday next, September 19th, to consult about the political situation, and to put out a candidate to oppose the alliance candidate for the legislature, the alliance candidate being in favor of the subscription scheme, and having refused to answer the question whether or not he is in favor of General Gordon for the senate.

This September 18, 1890. The call was signed. It was issued from the press of The Rockdale Banner. Inquiry at that office, as to the authorship of the paper, was met with the declaration that nobody was at liberty to tell anything about it.

A SMALL CROWD. Some time before 11 o'clock, the time set for the meeting, it became painfully evident that very few people were taking stock in the movement. A small group of gentlemen, all known to be in sympathy with it, lingered near the courthouse as that hour arrived, and passed by, with a heavy persistence that suggested uncertainty rather than enthusiasm, discussing the situation.

The courthouse door was thrown open at a few minutes past 12 o'clock, but nobody met. "Judge Gleaton is at Conyers," was the explanation. "He may be back here at 12 o'clock."

From which it may be correctly inferred that Judge G. W. Gleaton, a well-known attorney, was relied upon as a leader in the movement; the holding of the meeting and its results depending largely upon his presence. Everything, in fact, was uncertain until he arrived.

Fifteen minutes after the train came from Conyers the meeting was called to order in the courthouse. The room was about half filled. From first to last, following the count of a Gordon man in the audience who is personally acquainted with every man present, there were seven or five people in the hall. Eleven of these lived outside of the county; nine were republicans; fifteen were straight-out-alliances, present as mere lookers-on. The seventy-five included white and black, old and young, newspaper representatives and all.

CALLED TO ORDER. The meeting was called to order by Judge G. W. Gleaton. He read the call, as explaining the object of the meeting, and moved that Mr. W. W. Swann be made chairman.

Mr. J. R. Maddox was made secretary. Judge A. C. McCalla, the present able representative of Rockdale, in the house, explained briefly the object of the meeting. While the crowd was small, he said that there were many present in spirit who were not present in person.

There was a pause. Nobody seemed anxious to lead off. Then Judge Gleaton arose again.

He spoke warmly concerning the method of nomination under which Mr. W. F. McDaniel, the alliance democrat, appealed for democratic support.

"In these political affairs," said he, "a large proportion of these people have been totally ignored. I am here, as one man, a private citizen to protest against such methods. I have always supported the democratic nominee—guts, feathers and all—and I know of but one other man in this county that can say the same thing. This nominee has been chosen by grips and signs and dark lanterns. I had no voice in making that selection. You didn't."

"This is an experience meeting of outsiders—we are outsiders—and let every man speak out."

At an election held on the first Tuesday in July, the alliance named their candidate by a secret ballot. Then the democratic executive committee was ignored, and a new executive committee substituted to suit the alliance. Frank McDaniel and I are good friends, but I protest against the manner in which he has been brought out."

ANOTHER LAWYER. Colonel A. M. Helms, an attorney, arose for another pause in the proceedings.

Colonel Helms began by declaring that he had no ego to his own political preference. "If I had," he added, "I would have to leave Rockdale county to attain it, for mine is a prescribed profession. There are three distinct parties here—the democratic, the republican and the alliance. I am going to vote and work with the democratic party. I am opposed to the subscription."

The next legislature elects a United States senator to succeed Senator Brown. Governor Gordon comes before us on a straight-out democratic platform. Because he is opposed to their subscription scheme the alliance in this county and all over the state is measuring him up by the yardstick and declaring against him. If Mr. McDaniel carries out his principles he will be obliged to vote against Gordon.

"We have had no opportunity of expressing our choice for senator. Our only chance to do so is to bring out another candidate. I am for Gordon first, last and all the time, and I want some way to express my choice. [Applause.] "It may be objected, so far as my remarks go, that I have voted the independent ticket in the past. So I have. But I am consistent. The same principles that controlled me then control me now, for I voted what I believed to be the choice of the people. If Mr. McDaniel had submitted his candidacy to a fair vote of the democracy of the county, I doubt if he would have been the nominee."

ANOTHER LAWYER. Colonel A. C. Perry, another member of the local bar, spoke next.

"Fellow citizens," he began, "it would be one of the proudest acts of my life to cast the vote of this county for John B. Gordon. [Great applause.] I endorse the principles of the alliance, and as for myself I have no objection to their secret meetings, but I object to the way things have been done in this county, and so far as Perry is concerned I call a halt. [Applause.] The alliance is in the democratic party, fellow citizens, no doubt about that. But the democratic party is not inside the alliance, and it can't get inside. [Applause.] Some of the best friends I had four years ago, and two years ago, inside the alliance now, and I couldn't touch 'em with a forty-foot pole. [Applause.] In '61, fellow-citizens, the

call was upon all men alike—lawyers were not excluded then. No class was proscribed. Nobody in the war wanted to do all the warring. [Applause.] We all know that Gordon could have been elected by keeping his mouth shut, but he is as brave now as he was in war, and he is an honest man. [Applause.] Call us 'straight-outs' and 'independents' if you will; I feel that I am standing now where I always stood."

"To carry out our plans we must have a leader. I nominate for that honorable position an able and honest man, a man that we all know and love—A. C. McCalla. [Applause.]"

"When Robert Bruce died he directed that his heart should be taken from the body and carried to the sepulcher of Christ in the Holy Land. The earl of Douglas undertook the mission. On the way his party was attacked and almost annihilated by an overwhelming force of the enemy."

"As the earl was seized upon his followers, the great earl raised himself in the stirrup and threw the heart of Bruce, encased in a golden casket, far out into the ranks of the enemy. 'Lead us,' he said, 'heart of Bruce! Follow me, men, after the heart of Bruce!' The victory was won."

"Gordon is our Bruce's heart [great applause], and there, my fellow citizens (pointing to Judge McCalla), is our earl of Douglas. [Continued applause.]"

JUDGE M'CALLA. "I agree," said Judge McCalla, "with the sentiments of this meeting, as expressed in the call, and in the remarks that have been made here. I am against the boycott. I am against the subscription. I am for General Gordon for the senate. Each of these propositions was explained at some length. Judge McCalla expressed his gratification that he should be named the standard bearer; but declared that he was with the movement as a matter of principle and not for his personal advantage. In expressing this he used a peculiarly unfortunate phraseology."

"If," said he, "there's any other sheep around here anxious to be sacrificed, I'll fall in with the shears and help sacrifice him." The mere spectator of the minority took this literally and seemed to enjoy it.

Judge McCalla did not believe that any nomination should be made then and there, but proposed and explained a plan embodied in these resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the boycott proposed by certain overzealous, would-be reformers should be opposed; that the right to buy and sell commodities, every where, at whatever rate or condition should be guaranteed to a liberty loving people. That the subscription scheme should be unhesitatingly and unambiguously and vigorously opposed. That our gallant leader, the grandest living exponent of the lost cause, and a friend of humanity, an opponent of oppression everywhere, of whatever race or condition should succeed Hon. Joseph E. Brown as United States senator, and we hereby pledge the gallant Gordon our influence, and that we will not vote for any candidate for representative from this county who refuses to pledge himself to vote for our choice on the liberal free-for-all platform on which he stands uncovered before his countrymen.

Resolved, further, That a committee of five be appointed by this meeting to confer with Hon. W. F. McDaniel to find out and report whether or not he will abide by the request of this body.

It is further resolved, That a committee of five from this meeting be appointed to select a candidate to represent the people of Rockdale on these issues, and place before the country at the election on the first Wednesday in October next.

JUDGE GLEATON AGAIN. Judge Gleaton was in favor of making a nomination at once. The sentiment was loudly applauded. He thought there had been time enough wasted, and that Judge McCalla was the man. [Applause.]

"I don't care," said he, "if the other side has a majority—for one I will protest. [Applause.] Frank McDaniel is a good fellow, but if I hadn't been for the alliance he never would have been thought of as the alliance nominee. But for this secret organization there is no doubt that Judge McCalla would have been his own successor. That's the custom in this county and of the democratic party. I'm in favor of having the race, and of being if we can. If we don't elect our man we'll give 'em the closest race they ever saw in this county." [Applause.]

COLONEL PERRY AGAIN. Colonel Perry arose again. He paid an eloquent tribute to General Gordon's gallantry and war record, speaking at some length.

He was in favor of putting out a candidate at once, but in deference to Judge McCalla's wishes he would withdraw his nomination and support the resolutions. The secretary, Mr. J. R. Maddox, offered a substitute resolution, but subsequently withdrew it to support Judge McCalla's plan. Judge Gleaton insisted that the sense of the meeting was for a fight—a nomination then and there. The alliance motto seemed to be, "you'll be damned if you don't, and you'll be damned if you do," and he was tired of begging and parleying with them.

Mr. J. E. Maddox spoke for an immediate nomination. "I'm for McCalla first, but if he's too bashful to face the music, let's have some other man."

Judge McCalla declared again that he was not reaching out after honors, but that he was in sympathy with the meeting. His talk left the impression that if his method was adopted, and resulted—as it must have—in a refusal of Mr. McDaniel to subscribe, that then if the honor were pressed upon him he would reluctantly consent.

Mr. Jim Scott, of Newton, spoke briefly, declaring his sympathy with the purposes of the meeting.

"I want," was the keynote, "to send a man there that will vote for Gordon."

JUDGE M'CALLA'S PLAN ADOPTED. The resolutions introduced by Judge McCalla were then adopted, without a vote against them.

The chairman appointed the following delegation to wait upon Mr. McDaniel at his home: A. M. Helms, F. M. Ayers, B. M. Day, James Leftwich, James H. Smith.

The meeting then adjourned.

HE REFUSES TO SUBSCRIBE. The committee found the nominee, Mr. McDaniel, at his home about two miles from Conyers, picking cotton.

He received them courteously. He refused to subscribe—as the report of the committee testifies in this language:

We, the committee appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Rockdale county to interview W. F. McDaniel as to the above resolutions, Report: That he refused to endorse the said resolutions in writing, or otherwise, and also refused to pledge himself if elected representative to vote for Hon. John B. Gordon for United States senator. This September 18, 1890.

AS IT STANDS. The matter rests now in the hands of a committee of twenty men, appointed by the chairman of the meeting yesterday—five from each of the four militia districts in the county.

That committee names the independent candidate. This will be done as soon as a meeting of the committee can be had.

No other man but Judge McCalla is spoken of for the place.

WATERS. Do not let that tired feeling hang onto you all the heat of midsummer, but get rid of it at once, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will give you strength and vigor. Sold by druggists.

The largest in the city. The People's Mutual Loan and Building Association has opened its eighth series. E. E. McDaniel, secretary and treasurer. Sep-19

GORDON'S LETTER

HAS NOT YET REACHED COLONEL NORWOOD.

And Therefore the Letter Has Not Yet Prepared His Answer Thereto—The Probability of His Candidacy.

SAVANNAH, Ga., September 18.—[Special.] Early this morning, and again late tonight, Colonel Norwood was asked what reply he had to make to Governor Gordon's conditional agreement to a joint debate.

AWAITING THE GOVERNOR'S LETTER. "I cannot say anything," he replied, "for I have not yet received the letter from Governor Gordon, which the papers stated he had written, and which I was advised privately he mailed yesterday. Until I see the letter it would not be proper for me to indicate my reply."

WILL SPEAK IN ATLANTA. It is believed here that Colonel Norwood will speak somewhere, probably in Atlanta, to answer the charge of demagogism which the governor made.

THE SPEECH IN BULLOCH. Colonel Norwood's speech in Bulloch county yesterday enthused the alliance to a tremendous degree, and he was given a great ovation.

Advices received here state that there is a great ground swell setting in in his favor through the middle of the state. His analysis of the governor's warehouse plan laughed it out of sight yesterday.

Mr. Norwood asked the alliance what promise did they find in Governor Gordon's business transactions that he can devise a better scheme than the subscription plan.

"Let us see," he said, and he read a report of his plan for relief of the farmers made in a speech at Decatur in which Gordon presents two measures of relief. "The first, to issue bonds of \$50 or \$100 bearing a low rate of interest not to exceed 2 per cent, which should be sold at par and their value fixed by law. Here is a Wall street scheme, issuing bonds for Wall street to buy. How could the government prevent a bond selling below par and above par after it gets into individual hands. He would make bonds interchangeable for treasury notes at once, as the subscription plan calls for, and save interest, even if it is only 2 per cent. His second measure of relief is to build one great warehouse on the coast big enough to accommodate the entire crop of Georgia. Georgia's crop in round numbers is a million bales. If you make the calculation you will find that by placing these bales two rows wide, end to end, piling them twelve to fourteen feet high, you would have to build a warehouse over seventy miles long. If you allow passage-ways for drays to enter and turn and lay these tiers of cotton side by side with a passage-way between, Governor Gordon's warehouse would be a mile long and a mile wide. The laughter of the alliance at the governor's warehouse proposition was simply uproarious."

"With this warehouse he intends to do away with 10,000 samplers, 1,000 repositories and all the middle men, which includes commission merchants, of course. But how many watchmen will it take to guard a warehouse over four miles around and with a mile square piled inside? What company would insure 1,000,000 bales of cotton massed together? How many fire companies would you have to pay to protect it? How many agents to receive and deliver the cotton? And yet this is Governor Gordon's best argument as a business man in devising a substitute for your subscription plan."

Norwood in Bulloch. STATESBORO, Ga., September 19.—[Special.] The alliance of this county had a big rally yesterday. Hon. T. M. Norwood made a long speech, lauding the alliance, and went for Gordon with gloves off.

Mr. J. A. Brannen withdrew from the race for representative, and Jasper Wilson took the field against the alliance candidate.

Governor Gordon has been invited to come down and take some of the hide off of Macne and others. Things are getting warm.

Governor Gordon Talks. "Mr. Norwood in his speech at Statesboro," said Governor Gordon last night, "criticizes

what he calls my plan for one great warehouse on the coast. This is another of the many great misrepresentations made about me in this remarkable campaign. That his suggestion, which will be published in full in a few days, embraces the erection of as many warehouses as may be required and wherever most needed—these warehouses to be erected and owned by the alliance."

WINN IS SAFE. The People of the Ninth District are for Him.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., September 18.—[Special.]—Politics was the absorbing topic court week. Of the eighty-one emancipated jurors at this term, not a dozen were Pickett men. Winn is strong in every portion of the county and if election day is a favorable one and if a full vote is polled, he will carry Gwinnett by 1,500 majority. The talk that Pickett will push him in this county is mere bosh. Pickett did not make a single vote by his abusive harangue here and lost many. He left the county with his tail curled. Jackson county in a full vote will give Winn 1,500 majority; Hall 1,250, and Banks 750. This is a safe estimate if the elements on election day are favorable. This gives Winn a majority of 5,000 this side of the river.

If there is not a full party vote, or the weather unfavorable, this majority will be reduced to 1,000 in Gwinnett, 1,000 in Hall, 1,250 in Jackson and 800 in Banks; total 3,750. He will come to the river with majorities in Rabun, Lumpkin, White, Towns, Dawson, Habersham and Milton, and with the foremost in the other counties. Forsythe is the only sure county for Pickett. Cherokee may go for Winn. These estimates are based upon the last vote and present outlook.

IN THE INTEREST OF TODD. A Meeting of the Todd Executive Committee Yesterday.

There was a meeting of the Todd executive committee yesterday at 12 o'clock, held in the office of Mr. Frank A. Arnold, on East Alabama street.

"All of the committee, except one member, was present at the meeting. The absent member was Mr. Walter Sessions, of Cobb county."

Among politicians some talk was indulged in regarding the absence of Mr. Sessions. It was said that he had run out from the Todd element, and had bid good-bye to the executive committee."

This, however, was denied by Mr. Frank Arnold, chairman of the committee. He stated that to the best of his knowledge Mr. Sessions was still a member of the executive committee—that he was so considered by the other members of the committee, and he believed that Mr. Todd regarded him as still on the committee. Why he did not attend the meeting Mr. Arnold did not know.

The gentlemen present were: M. L. Green, of Cobb; A. D. Humphreys, of Clayton; Henry G. Jordan, of Fulton, and A. Freisleben, holding a proxy for S. R. Albert, of Fulton.

Mr. Frank Arnold was made chairman of the committee, and Mr. Freisleben, secretary. The only business of the meeting of any consequence was the authorizing of Chairman Arnold to issue an address to the people. This address, which will be prepared today, Mr. Arnold stated, would be in brief an appeal to the democratic voters of the thirty-fifth district to stand by the nominee, the Todd committee, of course, contending that Mr. Todd is the regular nominee."

The committee adjourned subject to the chairman's call.

Mr. Todd was in the city, in conference with his friends, yesterday.

A circular has been issued to "the democratic voters of the thirty-fifth senatorial district and to all other voters of the district who believe in fair play and honest political dealing."

This circular, which sets forth that Mr. Todd is the nominee is a rather lengthy one. It quotes from the printed reports of the senatorial convention, and uses various other arguments to sustain their position. It is signed by J. D. Perkins, of Cobb, Sam M. Talfer, of Fulton, and J. B. Suttles, of Clayton. This campaign document was circulated widely yesterday.

COLONEL PEEK WON'T SPEAK. At Lawrenceville, on Account of a Previous Engagement.

The following notice was sent to The Constitution yesterday:

Colonel W. L. Peek has been compelled to "cancel" his appointment to speak at Lawrence on Saturday, the 20th instant, on account of former engagements that he cannot postpone.

With assets of \$26 in seven series the People's Mutual Loan and Building Association has opened its eighth series. Sep-19

THE GRADY HOSPITAL.

THE SITE SELECTED AND THE LOT GRADED.

Only About \$15,000 Lacking of the Subscriptions to This Great Charitable Institution, Etc., Etc.

A great charity! And it bears the name of Grady.

In a few days the bids will be opened and the contract awarded for the erection of the Grady hospital.

This is destined to be one of the most magnificently equipped charitable institutions in the south.

ITS CONCEPTION. Shortly after the death of the lamented Henry W. Grady, Mr. Joe Hirsch introduced a resolution in council providing for the establishment of a hospital in commemoration of him and his generous designs.

The city council agreed to appropriate \$30,000, and appointed Mr. Hirsch chairman of a committee to secure the remainder of the sum necessary to build and equip the institution. The Benevolent Home property was sold for \$22,000, and a popular subscription increased the same to about \$65,000.

This leaves but about \$15,000 unpaid; and the committee will proceed at once to secure that sum from the business men of the city.

THE LOT PURCHASED. The lot has been purchased and paid for, and is located on Butler street.

It has been graded, and is now ready for the building.

It fronts four streets. The portion of the hospital devoted to the whites will front on Butler street, and the portion for the colored people will front on Jenkins street.

It will have a capacity of 200 patients, and in its appointments will be the equal, if not the superior, of any charitable institution in the south.

No remedy in the world is so highly appreciated by mothers as Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. Many little children owe their good health to these dainty little candies.

Beecham's Pills acts like magic on a weak stomach.

Bowden Lithia is a pure natural Lithia water.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Portfolio of Fashions and What to Wear for the Autumn and Winter of 1890-91.

Making the most comprehensive and useful book of 90 quarto pages (10x13½ inches), with over 700 illustrations of the latest and best styles, including all the standard and useful designs for ladies' and children's dress, with descriptions of material required, etc. Every lady wants this book illustrating the new styles, and the latest information about every department of dress, materials, trimmings, costumes, collars, millinery, etc. Just what every lady, millinery dressmaker and merchant wants to know about the fashions for the ensuing season. The mammoth bulletin of fashions now consists of 15 full-length figures of fashionable costumes, bound in as the first eight pages of the Portfolio, greatly adding to its attractiveness. Price 25c, by mail 30c extra. John Miller & Co., 15 North Broad. Sep 4-dif

It is very certain the more fully the merits of the People's Mutual Loan and Building Association are understood the more convinced people will become of the real benefits derived from membership, and the degree of perfection, safety and encouragement it offers to persons of moderate means. Stock can be taken with R. W. Tidwell, A. P. Stewart, M. A. Smith, J. A. Miller, G. O. Williams, C. B. McGeachy, A. J. Stewart, Robert Schmidt, J. A. Lyon, or E. F. McBurney, 15 North Broad. Sep-19

A. Rosenfeld & Son

Arbiters of Men's Fashions.

Short Chats on Good Form in Dress.

We don't believe there is anything half so dressy as a Clay's Worsted Coat and Vest—in either Black or Dark Blue—Cutaway or Pince Albert, as you prefer, and a handsome pair of medium colored Trousers. It is the acme of gentility, as well as the height of fashion. We have lots of just such Suits—they range in price from \$18 to \$30—and we'll be certain to please you.

A. Rosenfeld & Son

ARBITERS OF MEN'S FASHIONS.

24 Whitehall, Cor. Alabama St.

DID YOU EVER Look on the Label

of your favorite baking powder to see if all the ingredients are published?

Ammonia, a substance injurious to health, is an adulterant of some high-priced baking powders advertised and generally believed to be "absolutely pure." Cheap, prize, and gift powders contain alum, terra alba, &c., as well as ammonia.

Housekeepers who desire pure and wholesome food should refuse to buy ANY baking powder, no matter what its reputation, unless all the ingredients are frankly made known.

For many years all the ingredients used in Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder have been published on every label, and the analysis as stated is verified by Official Reports, the highest testimony in the land.

CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO., 81 & 82 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

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Custom House Atlanta Ga

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Sept. 9th 1890

Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Bros

Gentlemen

I have received a Consular invoice with notice of arrival of a lot of Diamonds in Bond imported by your house from Europe, and request that entirely be made of the same at your earliest convenience

Very respectfully

C. C. Winbush

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS

In connection with the above we announce that we have this shipment of DIAMONDS, and will be pleased to exhibit them to those who favor us with a visit. These goods were bought by a member of our firm in Europe recently at a saving of at least 20 per cent below what such goods cost in this country, and we are prepared to quote lower prices upon FINE GOODS than any house in the south.

We deal personally and directly with the diamond cutters of Europe, and are the only house in our line in this city who possess these facilities. If you contemplate a purchase in DIAMONDS do not buy until you have seen our goods.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall Street.

12 Whitehall Street.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

At Wholesale by H. A. Boynton and Shropshire & Dodd, Atlanta, Ga

ARE YOU AN EPICURE

Or a Dyspeptic?

Well, if you are either or neither or both, here's what you want, a "GEM CITY BROILER."

PRICE, \$1.00.

KING HARDWARE CO., CORNER PEACHTREE AND WHEAT.

sept 15-5p

FETZER'S

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS THIS WEEK.

For this week all Children's Summer and Medium Weight Suits at special low prices. We will close them all out this week.

FETZER'S, 12 Whitehall Street.

THE GORDON SCHOOL.

Edgewood Ave. and Ivy St.

THE ONLY HIGH STANDARD PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN THE CITY.

Opens September 19th. Send Name for Catalogue

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